

MARKETS

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

UNDERWATER BOAT VISITS CAPITAL OF TURKEY

British Submarine Makes Way
Through Sea of Marmora and
Fires Torpedo at Shipping
Along the Famous Golden Horn

RAILROAD ALONG COAST
ALSO ATTACKED BY BOAT

Situation in Russia Uncertain;
No Direct News From War-
saw; Russians Deny Breach
With the Allies of the West.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—While the Austro-Germans continue to tighten the wings of their great eastern battle front with success on both extremes, including the occupation of Mitau in the north, and further progress beyond Cluj in southwest Poland, the situation before Warsaw proper, remains unchanged, and obscure. The western theater furnished nothing to alter the situation and it remained for the British navy to furnish an unexpected contribution to the day's news with the sinking of a German destroyer off the German coast by a submarine, and the strange assortment of performances by another British underwater boat operating in the Sea of Marmora.

The craft not only crept so close to Constantinople as to launch torpedoes at lighters in the Golden Horn, presumably awaiting munitions from the arsenal but with its guns bombarded, and for a time tied up the railroad skirting the Asiatic coast, delaying a troop train and causing havoc among the ammunition stores.

In addition the submarine considerably damaged Turkish shipping and sunk one craft believed to be a gunboat.

Further additional details reached London concerning the plans for the abandonment of Warsaw but apparently the time has not arrived for the Russians to relinquish their precarious hold on the capital or least no word of its evacuation has come to London. Transferred, southeast of Warsaw, heretofore erroneously reported as evacuated, is now reported that state in fact, according to a Berlin announcement but from London outward, to Chelm, and beyond the Russians, who had abandoned the railway, are fighting most desperately in an endeavor to hold up Von Mackensen's advance northward into Poland, a movement which seriously threatens the Russian center retiring from Warsaw.

Proclamations in the Duma at Petrograd, by the Russian ambassador at London, indicate that Russia is anxious to brand as unfounded the reports that the Russian people are disgruntled at the showing of great Britain and France made in the west which might create a situation unfavorable to the continued unity of the allies. No hint of separate peace or dissatisfaction at England's policy comes from any authoritative source. The ambassador made it plain no criticism was emanating from those who do not understand the military situation.

WILSON RELEASED.

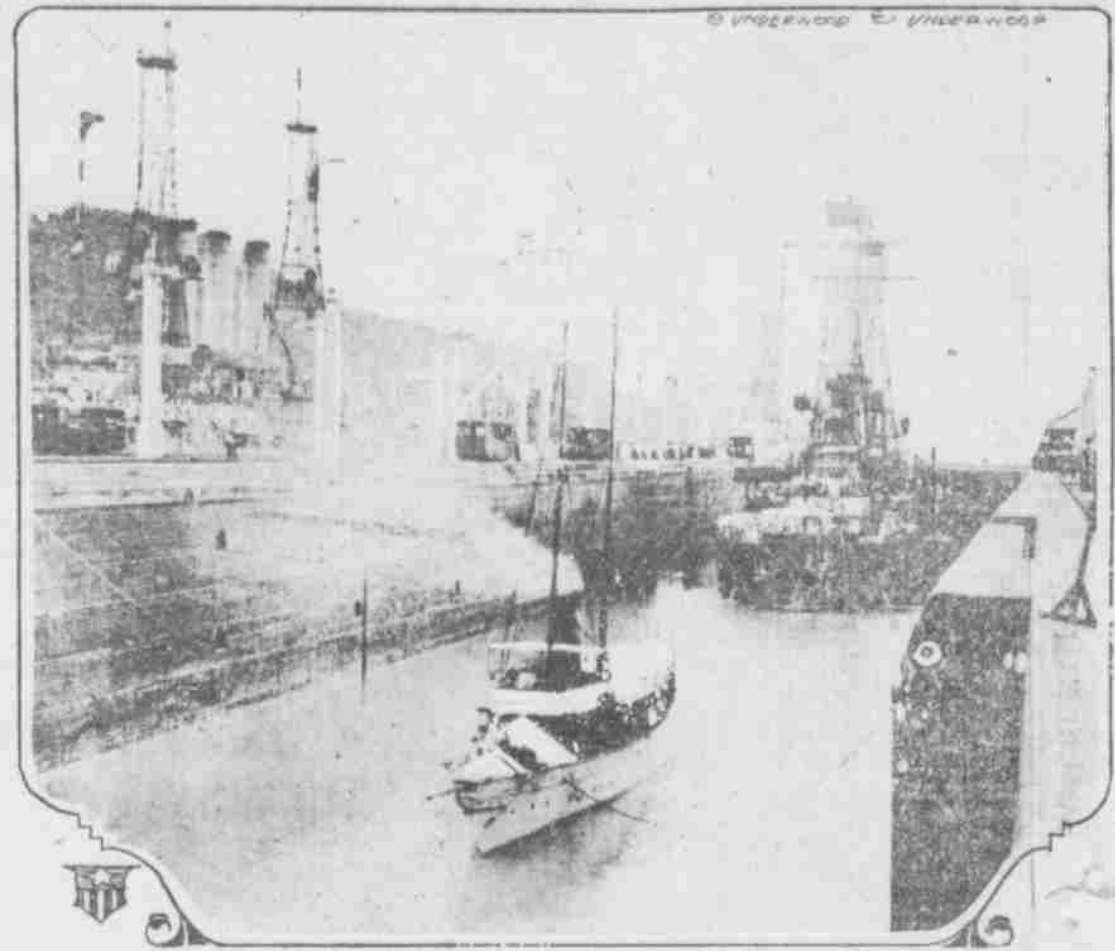
BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Harris L. Wilson, of Portland, Oregon and Washington, clerk in the American consulate here, arrested this week by German authorities charged with assisting a British subject to secure an American passport in order to escape from Germany, will be released tomorrow at the request of the American government and sent to the United States.

Gerard had the clerk brought to the embassy, and subjected him to a vigorous cross examination as to the source of the money he is alleged to have sent home, but without result. Wilson is alleged to have certified he personally knew the applicant for passport as an American citizen which enabled him to obtain the document. When the affair was about to be discovered Wilson disappeared but was arrested on the Swedish frontier and brought to the capital.

MORE TROOPS TO BORDER

BROWNSVILLE, Aug. 2.—Depredations by roving bands from Mexico caused the despatch of four troops of United States cavalry to aid in the patrol of the lower Texas border.

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT SEA FIGHTERS GOING THRU PANAMA CANAL



U. S. battleships passing through Pedro Miguel locks of Panama canal.

This photograph, which has just been received from Panama, shows United States battleships passing through the great canal for the first time. On the left is the Missouri up to the dock level. Behind her is the same chamber is the Wisconsin. In the right-hand lockage is the Ohio. The Ohio and the Missouri were locked together, one on each side.

Bisbee Postal Bank Shows American Born Citizens In the Lead

Interesting Figures From Bisbee Post Office Discloses That
American-Born Citizens Have More Than Taken Advantage
of Governmental Institutions; Big Sum Is Held in Trust By
United States for Many Depositors.

News of unusual interest to those who have the welfare of the Warren District at heart is contained in a report prepared by Postmaster L. R. Bailey. This report has to do with the postal savings bureau of the Bisbee post office, and its findings are a sure indication of the return of prosperity to the Warren District, and the growth of thrift among wage earners here. One gratifying feature of the record is that native-born Americans lead all other nationalities both as to number of depositors and total of deposits. On this point, Postmaster Bailey says:

"I have been asked many times relative to the popularity and use of the Postal Savings System among American-born citizens. This report which I send to The Review not only gives this information, but also will show the thrift of other countries as demonstrated by their representatives of this country."

Additions to this savings account have grown rapidly during the past two months. At the close of the fiscal year ending last June 30, total deposits amounted to \$105,746. Seventy-three of the depositors had the maximum of \$500 permitted of acceptance.

Postmaster Bailey encourages to the extent of his official capacity this desire for thrift among wage-earners. The local banks participate in the advantages attending this patronage of the postal savings department, they being the depository for most of the funds which are guaranteed by the Federal Government. The itemized report is as follows:

| Country of Birth | Number of Depositors | Amount of Deposit | Number of \$500 accounts |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| United States | 193 | \$29,111 | 18 |
| Great Britain and her Colonies | 155 | 26,956 | 17 |
| Italy | 14 | 4,135 | 5 |
| Russia | 13 | 2,873 | 5 |
| Austria | 63 | 15,935 | 11 |
| Hungary | 2 | 543 | 1 |
| Germany | 18 | 5,132 | 6 |
| Greece | 2 | 650 | 1 |
| Spain | 2 | 355 | 1 |
| France | 6 | | |
| Sweden | 74 | 16,315 | 12 |
| Denmark | 0 | | |
| Norway | 3 | 950 | 1 |
| Other Countries | 23 | 3,691 | |
| Total on Deposit | | \$105,746 | |

CAN GO TO HELL

EL PASO, Aug. 2.—The confiscation of the property of merchants in Villa territory, and the execution of six of the forty-two Mexican merchants imprisoned by the northern leader after a conference in which unsuccessful efforts were made to raise a forced loan, is reported by arrivals from Chihuahua, where the conference was held.

Villa is alleged to have said: "The American government can go to Hell if they do not like my actions." The Villa commander at Juarez, who is said to have attended the conference,

denied the statements. He said no merchants were expelled, but because of the "exorbitant speculation" in stocks some merchants purchased with allowance of fifteen percent profit.

The Villa garrison at Guzman, seventy-eight miles southwest of here, revolted, according to Carranza reports, which were verified by railway officials. The officials of the garrison were imprisoned, it is said.

A representative of a foreign mining concern, operating in the State of Chihuahua, received word from Chihuahua City that a conference of min-

HAITIENS WILL CONFER ON PEACE

Under Admiral Caperton Peace
and Quiet Is Being Restored in
Island Republic; Peace Confer-
ence Soon, Is Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Rear Admiral Caperton cabled from Port au Prince that he was cooperating with prominent natives in Haiti to secure a restoration of the government. A commission of Haitians and one American officer have been sent to Cape Haitien, where the Bobo revolution originated, to disarm the natives and bring the rival political leaders to Port au Prince for a general peace conference. A guard for the French legation landed from the French cruiser Descartes at seven this morning. Caperton's message dated yesterday said: "I am sending on the Jason a commission to Cape Haitien composed of the following: Lieut. Coffey, U. S. N., ex-President Legiti of Haiti, Archbishop Conan, General Polynice, ex-Minister Charles Zamor and Col. Chevallier. My instructions to the commission are to require the enemy in the north to disarm, disband and return to their homes. The leaders of the Bobo and Bobo factions are asked to return to Port au Prince with the commission and join in the conference to promote order in Haiti."

Later a message reported it quiet Sunday night, following local disturbances, and a raid on the Wesleyan Mission where a native, who killed a prisoner in jail, was executed. What became of the fugitive is not known. The Navy Department issued a statement saying the French minister conveyed to Admiral Caperton the thanks of his government for the protection afforded the French legation by the American landing force. Secretary Daniels said reinforcements for American expedition would arrive on the battleship Connecticut Wednesday.

ing representatives called for today, at which Villa announced his intention to levy a forced loan of \$200,000 adjourned until August 9, when only a few mining men appeared at the meeting.

In his denial of the reported expulsion of merchants, General Ornelas, commander at Juarez, said there was no execution of Mexican merchants, and that Villa did not use any insolent language toward the United States. He admitted some Mexican merchants were jailed when they insisted on following the footsteps of foreign merchants in charging exorbitant prices.

GERMAN TRANSPORT SUNK?

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—Official communication tonight says a British submarine sunk a large German transport in the Baltic.

DEFEND RIGHT TO BLOCKADE TEUTONS

Supplementary British Note With
Two Others From Same
Source, and One From Ger-
many Before Secretary.

BRITISH NOTE IS
DEFENSE OF ALLIES

Many Precedents Are Cited for
Their Action in Restraining
Commerce With Germany.
Among Them Being From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Three notes from Great Britain, and one from Germany, all dealing with the commercial rights of neutrals in wartime are before Lansing tonight. The arrangement is being made for their publication simultaneously in Europe, and America in accordance with diplomatic etiquette.

The British notes will probably be given out for publication Wednesday morning and the German note the following day. The German note continues the discussion of the sinking of the American ship Frye, and British notes all deal with the blockade of the allies and the treatment of neutral commerce as it affects the German allies.

The first note was the British note, a long communication defending the allies' efforts to suppress trade between their enemies and neutral countries even by the stoppage of abnormal commerce through the neutral countries of Europe adjacent to the Teutonic allies. The precedents of international law, established by the United States itself during the Civil War, especially in the practical blockade of the Bahamas in order to cut off supplies from the Confederate States, revived to support this assertion of right.

There is a citation of decisions by the United States bearing on the same point, such as the celebrated Springbok case. Other decisions, such as that of the Matusoras case, which appeared in conflict with this doctrine are held to be inapplicable by reason of the international difference in governing conditions.

The note has been long in preparation, and was intended to meet the objects of the United States. The previous British notes have dealt only with the special cases of seizures and the detention of ships and cargoes under conditions that seemed to justify British action, and aiming to answer all the American contentions that the whole proceeding was in interference with neutral commerce and in violation of international law.

After it had been dispatched to Washington new conditions arose that led the British government to amplify its argument. One of these new conditions was the strong protest of the State Department against the seizure of the American ship Neches, bound from Rotterdam for New York with a cargo of Belgian-German goods.

British activities, previously, were confined principally to holding up cargoes from America, ostensibly bound to neutral countries but alleged, by British actually to have been destined to Germany or Austria. The Neches case made it necessary to defend the allies' right to cut off Germany's trade with neutral countries, and the financial benefit derived from that business.

EASTLAND INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A conflict between the Department of Commerce and State's Attorney Hoyne arose during the investigation of the steamer Eastland disaster because Federal Steamboat Inspectors Reid and Eckhoff, who gave the Eastland the last license, were brought handcuffed together before Secretary Redfield and the steamboat inspection board. The deputy sheriff removed the handcuffs. Secretary Redfield said that if the treatment continued he would start a fight for jurisdiction over them.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus to take the inspection from the state officers was filed with Federal Judge Landis. Judge Landis will hear the case tomorrow. During the day several members of the inspection service gave testimony as to the inspection of the Eastland, before Secretary Redfield. Once Redfield read from the instructions to steamboat inspectors, from the section advising inspectors that the burden of proof fell upon them to show they were in no way responsible for any accident which might occur to steamers.

PAN-AMERICANS WILL WORK TOGETHER IN MEXICO SOON

GOETHALS TO WASHINGTON

PANAMA, Aug. 2.—Just leaving to board the steamer Pastor, Major-General Goethals received instructions to appear in Washington immediately, instead of beginning his vacation. Goethals said that while he had no direct information, he was informed directly by his presence was desired to confer with authorities regarding army re-organization and particularly with reference to the strength, disposition and housing of troops on the Canal Zone. Goethals said he had several plans in view which he would submit to Secretary Garrison. These he declined to outline. It is understood the views of the governor of the Canal Zone are not altogether in accord with those of Brigadier-General Edwards, commander of the Canal Zone forces, which were forwarded to Garrison several weeks ago.

Informal Conference Will Be Held
in Washington Thursday to De-
termine Ways and Means for
Termination of Problem.

SIX PAN-AMERICANS
HAVE BEEN INVITED

Argentina, Brazil and Chili Will
Be Represented By Ambassadors, While Bolivia, Uruguay
and Guatemala By Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The United States has decided to ask the co-operation of South and Central America in the next step to restore peace in Mexico. The ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala have been asked to a conference with Secretary Lansing on Thursday.

While the State Department characterized the coming conference as an informal one, the sentiment has been growing among the American officials that the next step in the Mexican situation should be one which would meet the approval of the world, and taken in concert with the nations of Central and South America even if, in the last event, the trend should be toward military action.

The State Department's announcement tonight said: "On Thursday afternoon there will be an informal conference at the State Department to consider the Mexican situation. Those taking part in the conference will be the Ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina and Chile, and the three ranking ministers of the American republics, namely, those of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala. As to the details which will be considered nothing can be said at the present time as the conference will be entirely confidential."

The three ambassadors were mediators in the Niagara conference in the summer of 1914. Three ministers are, in point of seniority, at the head of the Central American legation corps. The action in concert with Central and South America would be in line with the President's plan for closer relationship between the United States, and those countries. It is planned to show that the United States considers the Mexican question common cause for the Pan-American group, and that this government entertains no idea of territorial aggression but is acting solely as the first powerful friend and neighbor.

At this stage, however, it is not believed military operations are being contemplated as the next step. The South and Central American have been keeping closely informed on the situation. In fact the Brazilian minister in Mexico City has been the source to which the United States has turned the last sixteen months for the care of interests of Americans and other foreigners in the distressed capital.

It is known that if the situation should necessitate an armed force to open the railroad to Mexico City for the protection of locations, and non-combatants, the occupation will be necessary as a prelude for the restoration of order and South and Central America will probably receive and welcome the invitation to share in the work with the United States.

Those closest in touch with the Mexican question have been aware for some time that the views of the Pan-Americans were being taken into consideration, and on various occasions is the step the President and his cabinet had in mind when a few weeks ago the statement issued to the American people on the Mexican situation, and intended for the information of the Mexican leaders themselves.

This statement declared, in forceful language that the patience of the United States was becoming exhausted with the three years of revolution and chaos, and that unless the Mexican leaders found a way to accommodate the differences of the United States as to Mexico's next friend and neighbor it would be constrained to decide what means should be employed to restore peace.

BONDHOLDERS ORGANIZE

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Bondholders committee of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which went into a receivership April 3, proposed a plan or reorganization and reduction of the capitalization of about \$48,000,000, by an assessment of \$2.50 a share to common and preferred. If adopted, it is intended to organize a new company and take the vessels over. The company is a holding concern for the White Star, American, Red Star, Atlantic Transport, Dominion and Leyland lines.

DOLING CASE IS STILL BEFORE COURT

Cattle Cases May Go to Jury To-
night; Bootlegging Cases Are
Next on Docket; Middle Pass
Claims Sold to Coast People.

TOMBSTONE, Aug. 2 (Special).—The Doling cattle case still occupies the attention of the Superior Court and, from present appearances, will not be concluded before tomorrow night. It took two days to secure the jury to try the case and all day Saturday was consumed in the examination and cross examination of George Bryant, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. This morning he was recalled for a few questions and was then excused, the prosecution had not concluded its case up to the noon hour but shortly afterward announced that it had closed.

The defense has a large number of witnesses to put on and it will take the largest part of tomorrow to hear them and it is very possible that they will not conclude in time to have the court instruct the jury and the arguments presented before adjournment tomorrow evening. The jury in the case has not been locked up since they were sworn in but allowed to go where they please during the intermissions of court.

The next case to be tried will probably be a bootlegging offense, either the Ordenas case from Pirtleville or the case against Wm. Garrett a negro from Douglas. The Doling case, going over longer than was expected, has put the calendar in bad shape and one or two civil cases that were set for this week will have to go over until next week among them being the Whit damage case against the Warren Street railway company.

The case of the E. P. & S. W. against the Boquillas Land and Cattle Company for right of way was ordered dismissed.

The case of the Mascot and Northern Railway Company against Ruth R. Mitchell for condemnation proceedings, was ordered dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

An order continuing a number of civil cases that were to be heard on the law points will have to be made as they have been crowded off the calendar, a number were set for hearing last Saturday and a number for today.

HERE FROM PARADISE.

H. C. Hancock, postmaster, coroner, justice of the peace, etc., of Paradise, was in the city today on business. He was accompanied by C. E. Welch, the well known mining man of that district. George Coryell, also of that city was here today. They report that camp is beginning to show signs of activity in the mining industry again, and that a number of men are at work in the district and others getting ready to do something with their properties. Messrs. Hancock and Welch came over by machine and report the road in good condition except in the Silver Creek wash which is very sandy.

WITH REVENUE SERVICE.

Mike Hannon and Nick Brown, who are connected with the revenue service, (Continued on Page Two.)